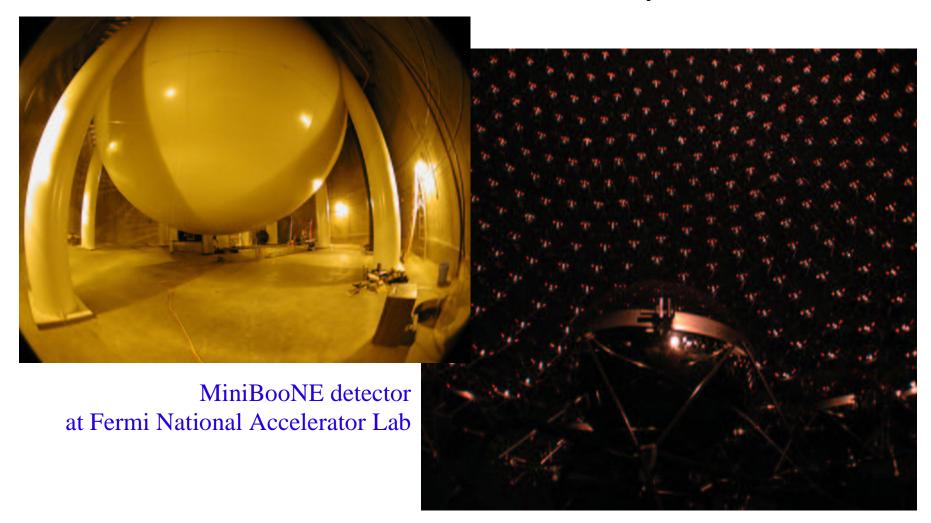
MiniBooNE: Up and Running

Morgan Wascko Louisiana State University



Outline

- Motivation
- MiniBooNE Overview
- Physics at MiniBooNE
- Current Status
- First Data!

Neutrino Oscillations The Evidence So Far ...

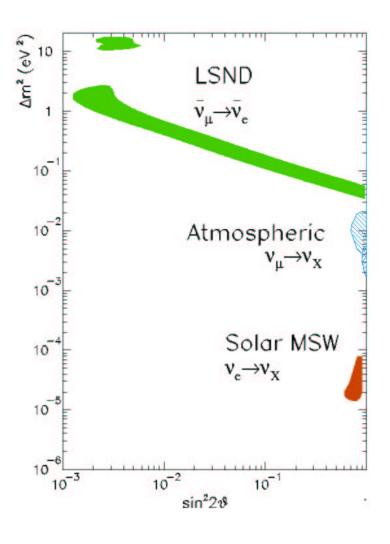
Solar $\Delta m^2 \sim 10^{-(4\sim5)}$

Atmospheric $\Delta m^2 \sim 3 \times 10^{-3}$

both are well established

LSND $\Delta m^2 \sim 10^{-(0 \sim 1)}$

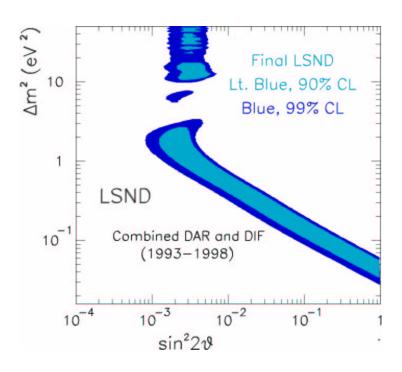
Three Δm^2 scales! Unconfirmed result...

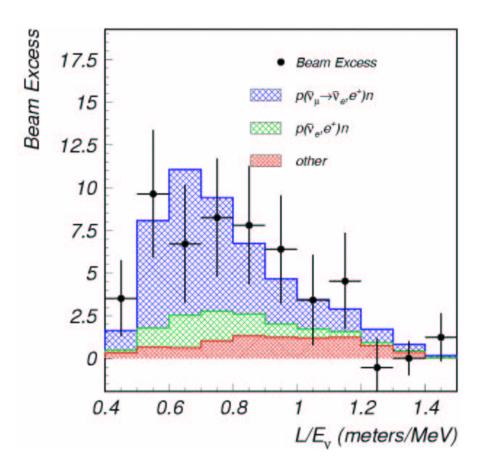


Motivation for MiniBooNE The LSND Oscillation Signal

Excess: $87.9 \pm 22.4 \pm 6.0$ evts.

Oscillation probability: $(0.264 \pm 0.067 \pm 0.045)\%$.





 3.8σ statistical significance of excess.

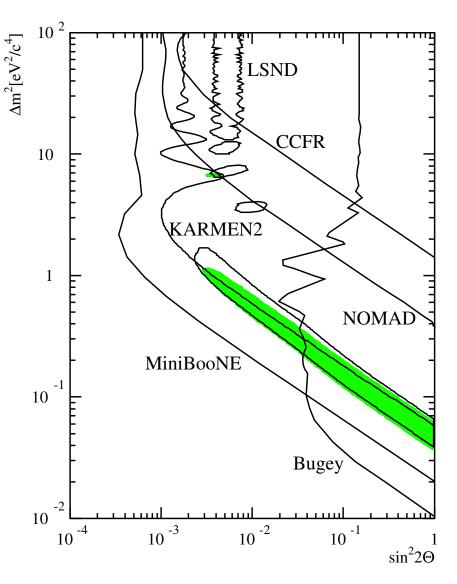
Confirmation is Crucial!

Motivation for MiniBooNE The LSND Oscillation Signal (2)

Karmen result excludes part of LSND allowed region

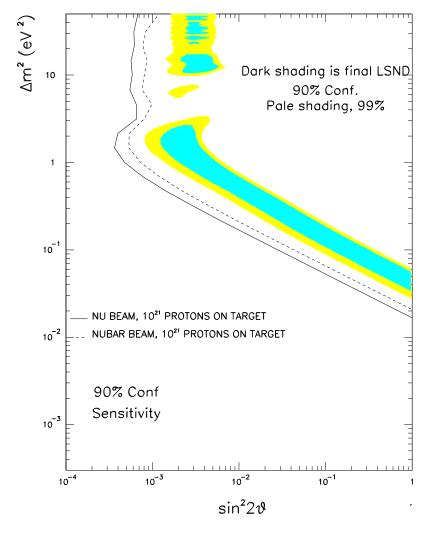
...but a lot of phase space is left open

Plot taken from Church, Eitel, Mills, and Steidl hep-ex/0203023



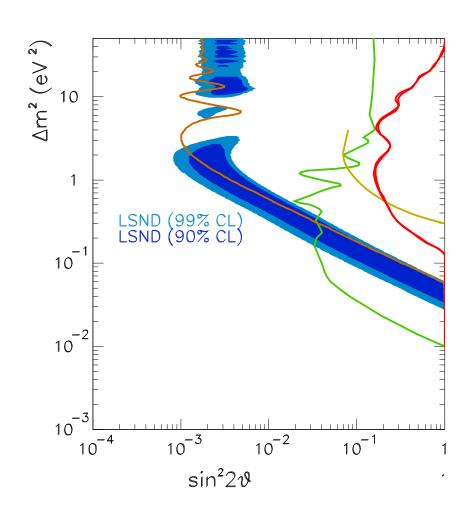
MiniBooNE Sensitivity to v_e Appearance

- Same L/E as LSND
 - Higher statistics
 - Different systematics (different L, E)
- MiniBooNE
 sensitivity will cover
 entire LSND allowed
 region at 5 σ level in
 two years



MiniBooNE Sensitivity to v_{μ} Disappearance

- Can help distinguish
 3+1 from 2+2
 Allowed Regions
 - ComplementaryAnalysis
 - Lower Δm^2 reach than CDHS
- MiniBooNE will have HIGH statistics for ν_μ disappearance!

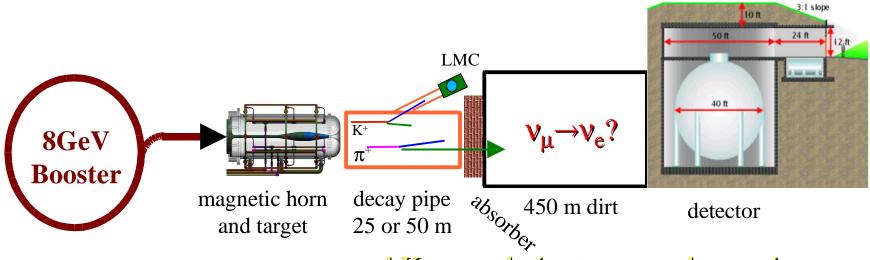


MiniBooNE Experiment: Beamline Overview

☞8GeV protons from Fermilab Booster

Incident on Be target

Magnetic horn focuses interaction products



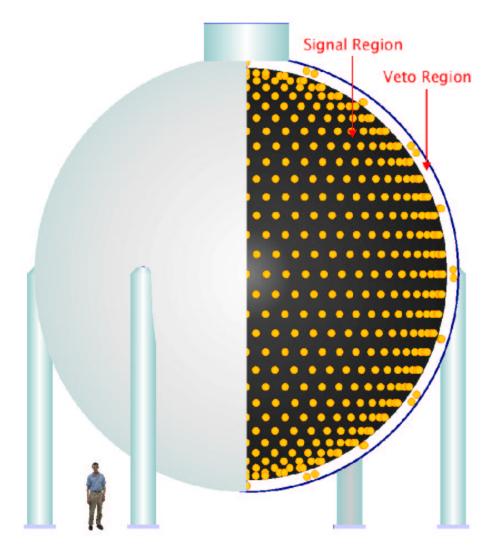
πand K secondaries traverse decay pipe

Traverse beam absorber + berm

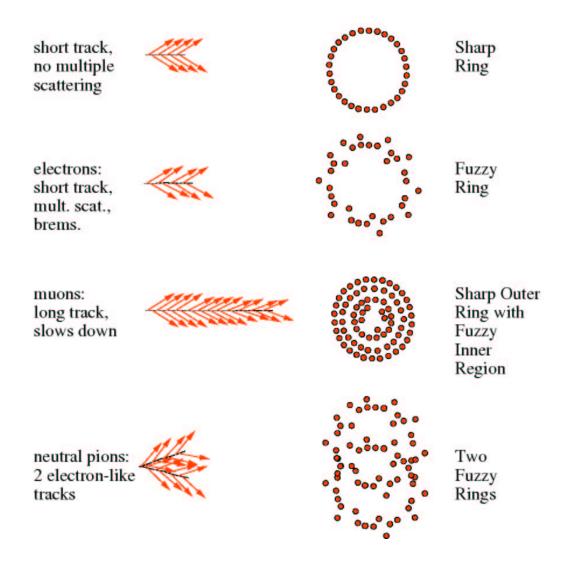
vs proceed through detector hall

MiniBooNE Experiment: Detector Overview

- 12m diam. sphere
- lined with 8" PMTs
 - 1280 main region
 - 240 veto region
 - 10% coverage
- 800 tons of mineral oil
- Custom electronics from LSND
- All new Data Acquisition
 System

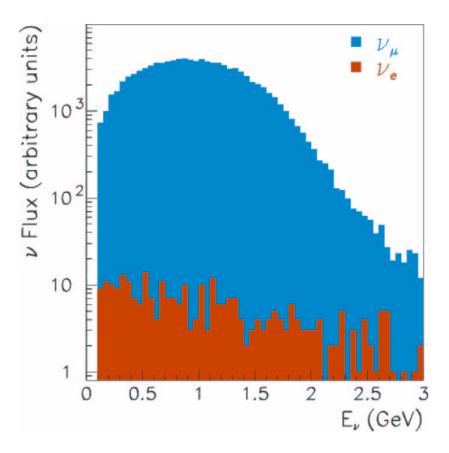


MiniBooNE Experiment: Particle Identification



MiniBooNE Experiment: Neutrino Fluxes

$$\mathbf{p} + \mathbf{Be} \rightarrow \pi^+, \mathbf{K}^+, \mathbf{K}^0_{\mathbf{L}}$$



The beam is comprised almost entirely of V_{II}

$$\pi^{+} \rightarrow \mu^{+} \nu_{\mu}$$

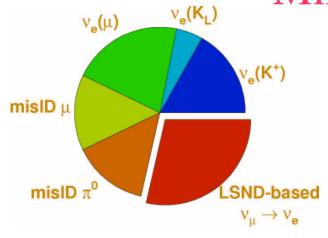
$$\mathbf{K}^{+} \rightarrow \mu^{+} \nu_{\mu}$$

$$\rightarrow \pi^{+} \pi^{0}$$

Intrinsic v_e flux is small compared to v_u flux

$$\begin{split} & \boldsymbol{K^0_L} \rightarrow \boldsymbol{\pi^+ e^- \nu_e} \\ & \boldsymbol{\mu^+ \rightarrow e^+ \nu_e \nu_\mu} \\ & \boldsymbol{K^+ \rightarrow e^+ \nu_e} \end{split}$$

MiniBooNE Experiment: Numbers of Events



Approximately 500,000 $v_{\mu}C$ events expected in MiniBooNE with two years of running.



Intrinsic v_e background: 1,500 events

c = x

μ mis–ID background:

500 events

 $\mathbf{c} = \mathbf{x}$

 π^0 mis-ID background:

500 events

 $\mathbf{c} = \mathbf{x}^{\nu_{\mu}}$

LSND-based $\nu_{\mu} \rightarrow \nu_{e}$:

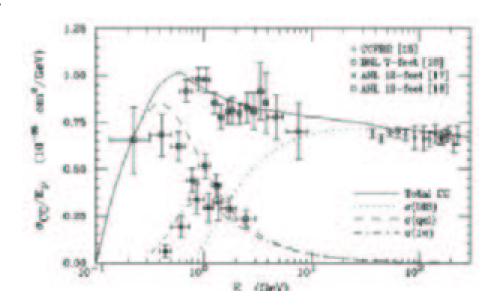
1,000 events

MiniBooNE Experiment: Blindness Scheme

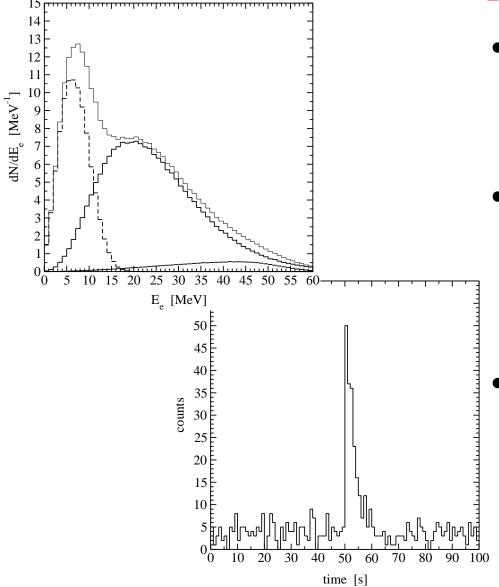
- Blind analysis is used to prevent bias
 - Encourages sound development of Monte Carlo
- In a nutshell:
 - Start by putting all but clean v_{μ} CC events "in the box"
 - Take 1000 open event to use for studies
 - Open the box incrementally to extract clean μ and π^0 samples

Non-Oscillation Physics: v-C Cross-Section Measurements

- Quasi-elastic v-C crosssections are key for the oscillation measurement
- We will improve on the current uncertainty in the total vcross—section around 1 GeV



Non-Oscillation Physics: MiniBooNE the Supernova Detector



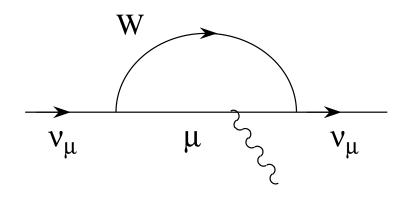
- Estimated sensitivity: $190 \text{ v}_{\text{e}} \text{ p} \rightarrow \text{e}^{+} \text{ n for a}$ galactic supernova at 10 kPc
- Supernova trigger in action! 15.2 µsec holdoff after cosmic rays + 99% veto efficiency cuts michel e
- ¹²B decay background peaked at lower energy, cosmic ray background peaked at higher energy

M. K. Sharp, J. F. Beacom, J. Formaggio, hep-ph/0205035

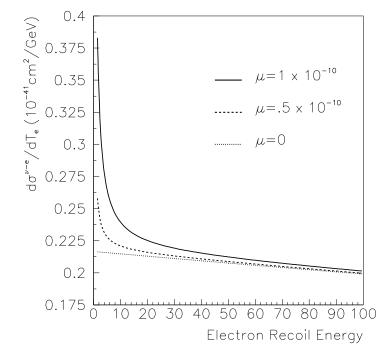
Non-Oscillation Physics: Anomalous Neutrino Magnetic Moment

- If non-zero μ_{ν} , νs can have EM interactions \rightarrow large contribution to ν_e scattering cross-section at low electron recoil energy
- Expected sensitivity:
 ~ 100 ν—e scattering
 events will give a factor
 of 2 improvement over
 LSND μ_ν limit

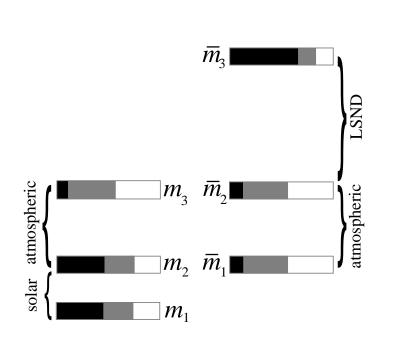
B. Fleming and J. Beacom, in preparation



Weak and EM Contributions to the $\nu-e$ Cross Sections



More Oscillation Related Physics: Test of CP and CPT

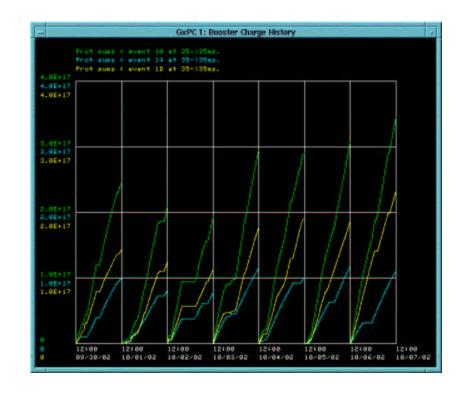


- MiniBooNE can run in vor anti–vmode
- Recent CPT violating models account for all current experimental
 ν̄_e oscillation results with
 ν̄_τ only 3 vs

G. Barenboim, L. Borissov, J. Lykken, A. Yu. Smirnov, hep-ph/0108199

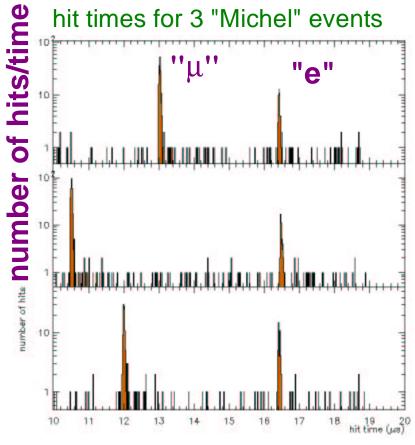
Current Status of MiniBooNE: Protons on target!

- Protons on target for physics running since August 24, 2002
- Average intensity is about 10% of desired level
- Shown in plot:
 - Total
 - MiniBooNE
 - Stacking

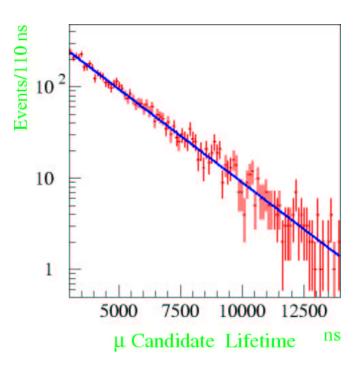


MiniBooNE's First Data

Cosmic muon enters detector and decays; both are observed



PMT hit time (μs)



Fit Lifetime:

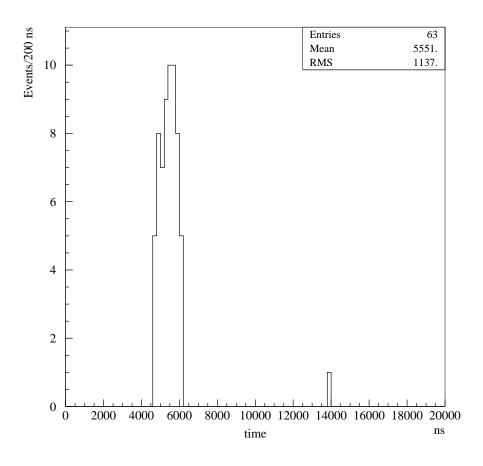
$$\tau = 2.12 \pm 0.05 \,\mu s$$

Expected μ lifetime in oil 2.13 μs

with 8% μ^- capture on carbon.

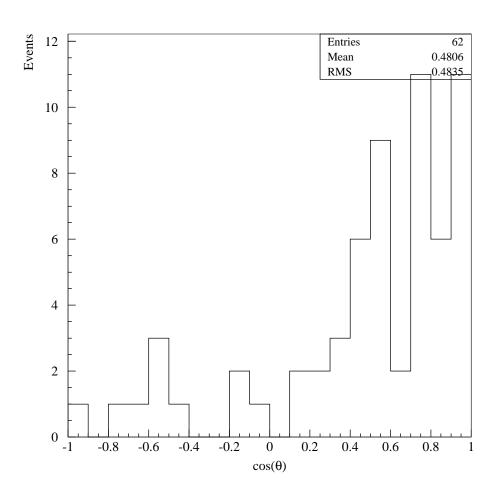
Current Status of MiniBooNE: Neutrino Events in the Detector!

- Cuts:
 - >200 hits in tank
 - <6 hits in veto region
- Average rate >1 Hz
- Typical pulse has 3.5×10^{12} protons
- 2.3×10⁻¹⁵ int/proton OR 1 v in detector every 120 pulses

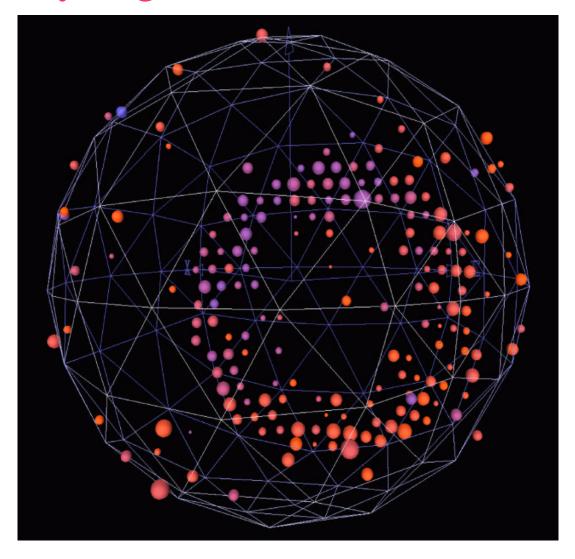


MiniBooNE Beam Data: Looking closer

Angular distribution is peaked forward – quasi–elastic scattering



MiniBooNE Beam Data: Analyzing Events in the Detector



Nice, clean ring

Stopping muon

MiniBooNE Beam Data: Events in the Detector

Filled circle

Through-

going

muon

Yang Institute Conference

Current Status of MiniBooNE: Summary

- MiniBooNE is running and taking physics data.
- Detector is working well.
- The beam is steadily improving.
- Two years of running in ν mode
 - Two years of anti–v mode to follow
- Will cover entire LSND region at 5σ level

Motivation for MiniBooNE The LSND Experiment

800 MeV proton beam from LANSCE accelerator

Data Collected 1993–98

30 m baseline $20 \text{MeV} < E_{\text{ve}} < 55 \text{MeV}$ $L/E \sim 1 \text{m/MeV}$

167 tons liquid scintillator

Signal Reaction:

$$\bar{\nu}_{e} p \rightarrow X e^{+} n$$

$$n p \rightarrow d \gamma (2.2 MeV)$$

